

JUDGE HUMPHREYS CLEANS THE DOCKET.

Meaningless Cases Are Taken From the Calendar.

DOZENS OF CASES DISMISSED.

ALL OLD BOARD OF HEALTH CASES ARE UNCEMERONIOUSLY CAST OUT.

The Civil Calendar to Be Called on Friday—Two New Divorce Suits Filed—Other Matters.

Judge Humphreys, first Judge of the First Circuit, had a field day yesterday. He took long strides towards clearing the calendar and enabling the courts to start with fairly clean dockets. Many civil cases were dismissed, because the attorneys had failed to put in an appearance. Judge Humphreys righteously held that if the cases were not of sufficient importance to enlist the interest of the attorneys they ought not to be allowed to encumber the calendars.

Yamacka vs. Whitehouse & Wilson was stricken from the roll.

N. Souza vs. M. G. Sunioes was dismissed.

C. J. Fishel vs. B. H. Kahanani et al., assumption; judgment for plaintiff for \$469.83.

Two cases against Frank Fisher and one each against C. Donahue and W. C. J. Ottman, unlicensed liquor selling, together with the appeal of G. A. Davis, fined for doing a notary's business without license; that of Geo. Yuen, obscene language, and Wook Foe, opium in possession, have all been moved on the Circuit Court calendar.

All of the board of health cases were thrown out. These were suits brought against various parties for not complying with the regulations. In each of the cases it appeared that the parties had complied with the law, after having been fined in the District Court. The prosecution was willing that the matters be dropped. Among the cases were the three against J. A. Magoon, on account of the premises at the corner of Emma and Beretania streets. Since he was fined Mr. Magoon has remedied the evils complained of.

Chin Fook Chin vs. Ah Loy, dismissed.

George L. Edwards vs. A. M. Brown, High Sheriff, damages in the sum of \$5,000, was dismissed on the application of the plaintiff.

Nolle prosequi were entered in each of these cases: Alapaki, practicing medicine without a license; Torano, disorderly person; R. A. Faulkenberg, larceny in second degree, M. M. Pavao, carrying concealed weapon and violating health regulations; J. A. Magoon, three cases; Tai Cheong and Lee Lung Tai.

S. J. Campbell, nuisance, and Lee Yak, possession of opium, withdrew their appeal.

All of the various Palea land cases from Koolau were dismissed for the reason that plaintiff's attorney was not present.

In the matter of George C. Beckley vs. Ah In, the rice mill man, the plaintiff has filed a satisfaction of judgment.

S. J. Campbell, charged with common nuisance, withdrew his appeal and will serve out his four months on the reef. In fact, he is expected to give bonds, he has already about served it out.

The following cases have been dismissed, some for non-appearance. Young Chung vs. Joe Davis, damages. C. S. Desky vs. Mrs. Thomas Lagak, damage.

Charles Kamman vs. Mary Stevens, covenant.

Tong On vs. P. Mahaulic, administrator, assumption.

H. H. Parker vs. Palea, trespass, appeal from Koolau.

The civil calendar will be called on Judge Humphreys' court on Friday, when a further cleaning out is looked for.

Ernest H. Austin seeks a divorce from May H. Austin. The parties to the suit were married in Honolulu on Feb. 18, 1891. Libellant sets up that on or about Jan. 1, 1900, he sued libellee for divorce on the ground of adultery with persons unknown. But listening to the prayers of his wife, he discontinued the suit and the couple renewed their conjugal relations. Since then Mrs. Austin, he alleges, has become an habitual drunkard, wherefore he asks for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and control of the minor children, Ethel May and Ernest W. Judge Humphreys said a day for answer.

John S. Andrade is suing his wife, Adelaide, for absolute divorce. The parties were married in Honolulu on Feb. 24, 1892. He sets forth the statutory crime, charging the wife with having committed adultery with one A. G. Correa, at 7:15 p. m. of July 27, 1899. Calorated the answer by filed by Monday, Nov. 5.

In the suit of T. R. Mossman against H. R. Macfarlane, F. W. Macfarlane, J. M. Dowsett and others to quiet title to land at Ukumehama, Island of Maui, stipulations were filed that trial by jury shall be waived and that the cause may be tried in term time or vacation.

The oath of Office of M. F. Scott as clerk of the Circuit Court of the Third District, Hawaii, was filed with Clerk of the Courts Smith yesterday.

Lillokalan Dominia has brought suit against Charles B. Wilson for unlawfully holding certain lands at Kulakaha, in Honolulu, said lots comprising 72-1000 of an acre, being lots 9 and 11 of Macfarlane lots, which she claims belong to her in fee simple, and she asks \$1,000 damages. Reversion to Wilson as plaintiff, suit being brought

by J. O. Carter as attorney in fact. Judge Humphreys gave defendant an opportunity to file an answer on Monday, Nov. 5.

In the case of the Republic of Hawaii against Kalauki, assault and battery, the fine of the Police Court was reduced to \$5 and costs, \$3.50, a total of \$8.50.

Kauaheka has filed a bill against J. M. Kealoha to declare a deed void and to cancel the same. Judge Humphreys gave ten days' time for service.

In Judge Silliman's court the case of H. W. McChesney & Son vs. L. Andrade, debt, is being heard. This will probably be finished today and will be followed by Gehring & Butke against J. Cooke et al., assumption.

UNITED STATES COURT RULES.

Committee Agreed Upon a Partial Report Yesterday.

The Rules Committee appointed by Judge Esteem met yesterday for the first time. The committee was appointed to formulate rules for the District Court. Those on the committee were District Attorney Baird, Chairman, E. P. Dole, W. O. Smith, Judge Whiting and Paul Neuman.

The committee met in the Attorney-General's office in the Capitol building. After considerable discussion the rules of the United States District Court of California were adopted.

A sub-committee of three was appointed to take into consideration certain rules that are required by law to be guided by local usage. The rules pertaining to the Issuing and Return of Process is one of those to come under the consideration of this committee. The members of this committee were Judge Whiting, E. P. Dole and Paul Neuman.

JACK KALAKIELA'S TEAM.

Selecting the Crack Shots of the Police Force.

Jack Kalakiela has picked a team of crack shots from the police force to shoot Captain Parker's team which has been defeated twice by Co. E. of the militia.

If the new team does better than the old team Captain Jack will challenge Co. F. and will post an open deposit to all who wish to shoot for pie, pie or pork. The following crack shots will begin practice today: Captains Joli and Opunui, officers Nawas, Baker, Moun, Keanini, Needham, John Thomas, Kamaka, Parker, Jr., Hart, Halelan, Jack, Kakalia.

IS METZ REALLY A CITIZEN.

ASSERTION THAT HE IS FROM JAPAN ONLY SEVEN MONTHS.

Was Marshal Ray Imposed Upon By The Members of the Hawaiian Family Compact.

It would be a pity if it should turn out that the recently appointed United States Marshal should have been induced to appoint a deputy at Hilo, who is not a United States citizen. Yet such appears to be the case. If the evidence at hand is to be relied upon here does not appear to be a doubt about the matter.

C. H. Brown, of Hilo, was a candidate for the appointment, but he didn't receive it. He had presented a very strong application, signed by all the sugar managers, bankers, leading business houses and prominent citizens generally. It seemed as though nothing stronger could be produced, and Mr. Brown last evening, "I do not believe that anything better was wanted Mr. Ray."

"Tell you a few inside facts," said Mr. Brown to a Republic reporter, last evening. "On the Kinau coming here I saw J. W. Mason, a leading Democrat, who had boasted that he would fix Brown. He said he knew Mr. Ray, that they were personal friends and he would ask for the appointment of a man named Bowman, who has been in the country about eleven months. Marshal Ray admitted to me subsequently that Mason had seen about the matter."

"This morning I met Mr. Ray and he said I suppose you want your answer. The marshal said he was under a bond from me. I told him I could give him a bond and others. But I soon discovered that I was misled—that I had no chance whatever. So I simply asked that Bowman be not appointed, because he had been recommended by a Democrat. Thereupon Metz was named."

"Who is Metz? Ask me an easy one so far. I know he came over from Japan seven months ago and is not a citizen. I do not know his business, it is as any. It may be possible for a person who is not a citizen to act as United States deputy Marshal, but it isn't the custom in the states and Judge Esteem may have something to say about the matter."

"This is not sour grapes. Not at all. I had made up my mind to resign later and move my plumbing business over here. So it doesn't cut much ice with me, anyway. The office is honestly worth more than \$45 a month, and I don't lift it worth that."

"I have been a Republican all my life and I said vote the ticket all right this year, but I shall not tie up with the Dole lay out, who have pushed this man Metz."

Speaking in a general way about politics over on Hawaii, Mr. Brown expressed the opinion that the Independent would win in the main. "A. E. A. Lounstein will be elected," he said; "he can't be beaten for Senator. Neither can Charlie Notley, the Independent. Hawaii has six members of the Assembly to elect and all are in doubt."

The Sons of Veterans.

Through the instrumentality of Frank C. Shipley, now working on the new directory, an effort is making to organize a camp of the Sons of Veterans in this city. Those interested in the movement should communicate with John W. Sharp, of the Customs house.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE OF CUBA.

To Be Made Republic Under Uncle Sam's Wing.

UNITED STATES IS TO RETAIN SUPERVISION OVER FOREIGN RELATIONS AND FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

Proposed to Call a Convention Soon to Draft a Constitution for Government of the Island.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Cuba is likely to become a nominally independent republic, with certain reservations that will virtually make the island a self-governing colony of the United States, within six or eight months from this date.

These are the plans which have been formed by President McKinley and the Cabinet during the past few days, when the President and his advisers had an opportunity to consult with Governor General Wood concerning the future of the island. September 15th has been decided upon as the date for holding the election in Cuba for delegates to the convention that is to be called for the purpose of making a constitution for the republic. It is expected that the convention will be called to sit in Havana about the middle of October.

As to whether or not the United States is to withdraw from Cuba at an early date, much depends upon the sort of constitution which this convention may think it wise to adopt. If it adopts a constitution which, in the opinion of the administration or of Congress, insures the carrying out of the pledge given by the United States to see that a stable government is established in Cuba, and the establishment of a stable government follows, the United States will retire during the coming winter or early in the spring and turn the control of the island over to the Cuban people.

A significant part of the program in the conditions which the administration is disposed to insist upon in the new constitution. While the sovereignty is to be nominally vested in the Cuban people and the republic is, in name at least, to be free and independent, there are certain reservations which the United States in Congress upholds the President, will insist upon. These are:

First—The foreign relations of Cuba are to be managed through the American government at Washington.

Second—Cuba is to have no power to make war without the consent of the United States.

Third—The United States government is to have veto power over legislation increasing the Cuban debt beyond certain limits to be set forth in the new constitution.

Fourth—The United States is to have a certain well defined supervision over the Cuban treasury.

Fifth—The United States is to retain for a period of years, if not indefinitely, control of the fortifications which command the port of Havana and other important cities of the republic.

If the people of Cuba see to it that delegates are chosen to the constitutional convention who are willing to embody these reservations of American control in the Magna Charta of the new republic, the dream of Cuba libre may be realized within the next six or eight months. President McKinley has not yet decided whether it is his duty to submit the proposed Cuban constitution to the American Congress for its ratification or not, but the chances are that he will decide to do so. The President doubtless has power through his military control of the island to approve or disapprove of the constitution, but it is thought that he will prefer to turn the matter over to Congress in order to avoid criticism. Members of the administration argue that the United States is pledged to give Cuba a stable government by force retiring from the control of the island, and that this pledge must be carried out to the letter.

It is understood that in the event of the Cuban constitutional convention failing to adopt a constitution containing sufficient provision for American check and control, the military government now in operation there will be continued for some time longer, or until public opinion in Cuba shall have been educated up to the proper point.

Should Swear Softly.

A man may use profane language or his own premises if the language does not percolate through the atmosphere surrounding his property Judge Wilcox fined Kaanana \$10 and costs in the police court yesterday because although the man was on his own premises at the time the offense was committed his voice was projected beyond the limits and bounds of his land and was offensive to the ears of neighbors.

TO HELP REFUGEES FROM CHINA MISSIONS.

Action Taken by the Women's Board of Honolulu at Their Meeting Yesterday.

At the meeting of the Women's Board of Missions, held at the Central Union Church yesterday, it was voted to give \$25 to the India famine fund and \$50 to the fund for the refugees from China.

who are now being cared for in Japan. The board also decided to take up active work here at home for missionaries and their families traveling to and from China. A committee of entertainment is to be appointed to provide shelter homes for the latter. The members of the board are to be at Central Union Church an hour after the arrival of each steamer at the wharf. Mrs. C. M. Hyde and Mrs. W. M. Kinsaid were appointed on this committee.

Mrs. Kinsaid also turned over her house to the use of the Micronesian missionaries, who are expected here soon on the Queen of the Islands, a sailing vessel now en route from San Francisco.

Miss Green read a paper on the Hawaiian missionary work. Miss Talcott also read a paper on the Japanese field. Mrs. Bishop read the main address of the afternoon on the Rev. William Richards, who came to the islands in the second reinforcement of missionaries. Mr. Richards was the first minister of education, and was the first occupant of the Armstrong residence, the present Honolulu Preparatory building. Richards street was named for him.

Mrs. Dillingham's return was welcomed by the ladies. Mrs. Dillingham has been in the states for some time, and the ladies were very glad to have her with them once more.

BOYS AT THE Y. M. C. A. CAMP.

Having a Delightful Time up in Beautiful Maunaloa Valley.

All is going on well at the Y. M. C. A. camp in Maunaloa valley. The boys are having a delightful time. They swim, tramp, hunt land shells and find countless other amusements with which to occupy their time.

At present there are about a dozen boys at the camp, but this number constantly varies. A great many are expected in the camp next Saturday and Sunday, the camp breaking up on Monday.

Next week the camp will be turned over to private parties, who will occupy the tent and cabin lockers. The possession of the camp will be one in charge of I. M. Moore, and will consist of Mr. and Mrs. Moore and E. P. Chapin and family.

The arrangements for the new swimming tank and outdoor lockers are about completed. I. N. Hayden, contractor, has been making an estimate of the cost, and as soon as he is ready to report a board meeting will be held to take the matter into consideration.

T WAS A RECORD BREAKER.

WHAT WAS? WHY THE WEATHER OF TUESDAY.

Highest Mean Temperature Ever Recorded in Honolulu—What Became of the Rain.

Record breakers in the weather line are of almost every day occurrence these days, even in Honolulu as well as in Paris and in London; dear old London. Yesterday was one of them. Not in the matter of the greatest heat ever recorded, but in the fact that the mean temperature for the day was the highest Professor Lyons has ever recorded, and he has been recording weather statistics in Honolulu—well, it would hardly do to tell just the exact date, but anyway for many, many years.

The mean temperature yesterday, or to be more exact, for the twenty-four hours ending at 9 o'clock last night was 81.3 degrees, the highest mean temperature ever recorded here. Monday showed a mean temperature of 80, which was crowding the record closely yesterday went it quite a little better. The minimum temperature at the day was 72, and the maximum 83, showing a daily range of only nine degrees. This accounts for the sultriness of Monday night and yesterday morning and that tired feeling that everyone had when they got out of bed yesterday morning. "The heat of the night was only a little less than that of the day and its effect was enervating. That heavy rain storm that Professor Lyons announced was coming this way we latter part of last week, tried to get into the rain clouds and they just collapsed. Collapsed so completely that at Maunawili on Saturday six inches of rain fell within a few hours and at Ahumani, not far from here, two inches fell. By the time the clouds had been emptied of this heavy rainfall they had nothing in them to carry over to this side of the range, so Honolulu went dry—much dryer than a thirsty individual goes at Waikiki on Sunday.

A weather man knew the rain was ahead this way all right, but he couldn't help it if it refused to come here. For today he gives the cheerful information "Strong trades, cloudy and heavy, high temperature. If it gets much higher some one will take a call out of the weather man."

WAS NOT BOBBED.

Jockey McAuliffe Skipped With Proceeds of the Anti-Lot Raffle.

Antidote, the game old race horse, was not raffled off last Saturday as per arrangement. Jockey Joe McAuliffe, who had charge of the raffle, skipped on the Aorangi with the proceeds of the sale of the tickets, leaving many mourning would-be owners of the old horse. It seems that McAuliffe was a little short of ready cash, and so he went to a printing office and had a lot of raffle tickets printed. These he sold very readily about town among a lot of boys, who thought \$2.50 would be a pretty cheap price to pay for the game old runner. About one hundred tickets were sold. Then McAuliffe skipped, giving the horse length to the dabbles who bought chances.

ANOTHER INVITATION TO BUBONIC PLAGUE.

The Chinatown Plan Would Look Like That.

NO PROVISION FOR THE SEWAGE.

NOTHING LEARNED, APPARENTLY, BY LAST WINTER'S AWFUL EXPERIENCE.

Tinder Boxes of Houses to Be Filled on Each Other Without Sanitary Surroundings.

"Experience is like the rays shed by the head-light of a locomotive; it serves a momentary purpose and is then forgotten; it leaves no permanent impression." So said some one, perhaps more truly than men might usually believe. It is certainly doubtful whether experience teaches men wisdom. If it does it has not had its effect on the Territorial Board of Health. The costly experience of the plague does not appear to have taught the board anything. The same mistakes are being repeated. The same precautions taken during the plague are being neglected; the fences are let down and the prospects are that the old Chinatown will be rebuilt in a more dangerous and inflammable manner than formerly, and that within a year or two it will be more foul and offensive and disease-breeding than formerly. If any doubt this they need but go across the river and examine the tinder-boxes that are now being erected there, together with their surroundings, which are filthy in the extreme, though these buildings are as yet in the main tenanted. The fire line has not been extended to cover this section and the former wise provisions against cesspools and the demand for connection with the sewers have all been ignored. The Chinese is a paradoxical nature. As a rule he is exceptionally clean in his personality; he is everywhere extremely unclean in his environment. The planners learned this long ago and for that reason elevated all buildings occupied by Orientals, first to enable thorough cleaning and the free passage of good, pure air.

On July 18, 1900, the board of health took the following action:

"Resolved, That all quarantine restrictions upon property condemned by the board of health on account of the existence of bubonic plague be removed after the expiration of five months from the date of destruction by fire of the buildings upon such property."

As the Chinatown fire occurred on Jan. 20, 1900, the time set in this resolution had already expired when it was adopted, and therefore became immediately operative.

Previous to that time the following guarantee was exacted by all persons seeking building permits:

"In consideration of the granting of this permit to erect a building I hereby agree to carry out the provisions made in the Quarantine Notice published May 16, 1900, which reads: 'That no building erected upon such premises shall be occupied until the sewerage system is in working order in such district and the buildings are properly connected with the same, and further that no cesspools shall be excavated or used upon such premises.'"

There are many people who seem to think that this quarantine should have been continued in force, and that to rescind it is a menace to the health and safety of the community.

Quite a number of permits have already been asked for and some have been issued. The permit for the large building of the Sing Chong Company, at King and Maunakea streets, has not been granted as yet, but it is understood that this and a few other larger buildings will be of brick. Thorough work and connection with the sewers ought to be demanded, according to adjacent property holders.

LABOR DAY TO BE FITTINGLY OBSERVED IN HONOLULU.

Plumbers Union Appoints a Committee to Confer With Other Labor Organizations.

The recently organized plumbers' union of Honolulu propose to have a fitting celebration of Labor Day here, providing it can secure the co-operation of the other labor organizations of the city. At a meeting of the plumbers last night in their hall, corner Fort and Beretania streets, the hall formerly occupied by the Peniel Mission, it was decided to make a start towards the celebration of labor's great day. To this end a committee consisting of J. H. Conner, G. W. Welsh and Thomas Slattery were appointed to confer with the printers, painters, sailors, ironworkers, brick masons, carpenters and other craftsmen of the city to try and

enlist them in the due observance of the day.

The plumbers are anxious to have a big parade participated in by all the laboring men of the city, particularly union laborers, and desire if possible to have Judge Humphreys deliver an address on the nobility of labor and what the day signifies.

Although only organized a short time, the Honolulu plumbers' union is in a most flourishing condition. It now has a membership of thirty-five, two new members having been received into the union last night, and the applications of four candidates being referred to the proper committee. The union has arranged to inaugurate the eight-hour day in Honolulu, beginning September 3d—Labor Day.

Officers of the union deny recent statements that they are trying to keep plumbers from the Coast from coming here. On the other hand they are glad to welcome their brother workmen, as with more coming they will soon have such a strong union that they can effectively shut out all Chinese and Japanese plumbers through the moral effect of their organization.

Before adjourning the union voted to all of the free use of their hall to any other labor organizations that wished to meet to arrange plans for joining in the celebration of Labor Day.

PRINCE DAVID THEIR HOST.

Entertains Employees and Attorneys of the Kapoian Estate.

Prince David gave a stag party at the Hawaiian Hotel last evening to the employees and attorneys of the Kapoian Estate, the occasion was the anniversary of the estate. About a dozen friends were present. Solomon's Quinette club was in attendance and sang their sweetest songs during the dinner.

The table was prettily decorated in red and white. In the center of the table was a beautiful palm with flowers andunting banded upon it. Toasts were offered to which all the guests responded.

After the dinner the party went to the Orpheum, accompanied by the quintette club. During the intermission the boys rendered several Hawaiian airs, which were greatly appreciated by the audience and players on the stage. Those present were: Messrs. J. Ballou, Morris Colburn, W. W. Kookoaloli, Hart, Liliokani and some. Mr. Colburn was toast-master.

A chair was placed on the right of the host for Prince Cupid, who is absent in England.

TREES MUST BE PLANTED.

TARTLING STATEMENT BY PROFESSOR STUBBS.

Danger to Honolulu's Water Supply Caused by Denuding Tantalus of its Forests.

"I was up this afternoon to visit the forests on Tantalus. Now let me impress this fact upon the citizens of Honolulu. Unless enough trees are planted in the adjacent mountains within a reasonable space of time to catch the big rainfall there the government will have to start a large irrigating plant in order to supply the city with water. The people do not really know what a crisis they face. Though rain falls in the mountains even in the dry seasons to furnish Honolulu with a water supply that would hold out under all emergencies. But as an act of self-preservation the planting of forests is an absolute necessity."

The above startling statement was made to a Republican reporter by Professor E. C. Stubbs, the special agent of the United States Agricultural Department for the Hawaiian Islands, at the Hawaiian hotel last night. Mr. Stubbs had just completed a tour of Taha Island.

Describing his tour last night he said: "Just at present I travel about all day and call on some of the old naturalists who have been here for some time, and by quizzing and pumping attempt to solicit further knowledge from them."

"I visited Ewa plantation yesterday and was delightfully surprised at the wonderful development of the cane on that plantation. The productiveness of the soil and the articles produced are simply marvellous. The possibilities for sugar on this island are wonderful. If all the land on this island could be laid out in cane, bearing on the average of ten tons to the acre, the sugar market for the world could be filled two or three times over from this island alone."

"Will small farms be a success here? Well, that is a question that as yet I am not fully prepared to answer. As far as I can make out there is no reason why individual farms should not succeed. Take, for instance, the vegetable farming. These islands should be the Bermudas of the Pacific Coast, but there is a very rigid quarantine in California against all island vegetables, on account of the melon fly, a pest which is found in large quantities here. If this pest could be stamped out California and the rest of the Pacific Coast could be supplied with able vegetables in season and out, thereby establishing a very profitable industry in these islands."

"I have enjoyed my visit very much, and only wish that I had the time to go to the other islands. So many specimens have been brought to my attention that I cannot really tell whether I enjoy them more through the fact of their newness or through their scientific value."

"I want to thank the citizens of Honolulu for the kind support they have given me. Everywhere I go I find everyone willing to help me along. The sugar planters and scientists are especially very helpful, and I can assure you that I will report very favorably concerning these islands and their resources."

AN EMERGENCY HOSPITAL NEEDED.

How Wounded Men Are Treated in Honolulu.

A MOST ABOMINABLE SYSTEM.

SOME INSTANCES OF CRUEL NEGLECT HERE RECOUNTED.

Crude Way in Which Accident Cases Are Handled—Apparently Little Regard for Human Life.

As Honolulu grows the need of an ambulance service intelligently directed and an emergency hospital is becoming more and more apparent.

On Monday evening when Punoee killed his wife and cut his own throat, it was nearly one hour and a half after the bodies of the two had been discovered before the man was on the operating table at the Queen's hospital, although it was not more than fifteen minutes drive from the scene of the tragedy to the hospital.

The shooting was done at about 10:30 and reported to the police station almost immediately afterwards. Lieutenant Maipo of the police went to the scene of the tragedy in a hack. After about three quarters of an hour he returned to the police station and reported to Captain Hoili. An attempt was made to ring up Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, but as usual central could not make connections. The hack being quicker than the telephone, the lieutenant was sent to the residence of the deputy sheriff.

At 11:45 the deputy sheriff arrived at the station house and immediately gave orders for the patrol wagon to go to the place on Robello lane, where the killing took place. No doctor accompanied the wagon. After a search at the premises had been made, Punoee, who was found to be alive, was put into a stretcher and taken to the hospital. After the hospital was reached a doctor was rung up by telephone, and this time central made connections in a reasonable time and the doctor soon appeared upon the scene.

All this time the man Punoee was bleeding copiously. It is true he was probably mortally wounded, but he might not have been. Time will often save a life in a case of accident. Had time been of any object on Monday evening the man might have bled to death three or four times before receiving medical attendance.

With regards the establishment of an emergency hospital, the Queen's hospital is a private hospital to all intents and purposes. Those of Hawaiian blood are entitled to free treatment there. Others are pay patients. There is no resident physician at the hospital, and very often accident victims are brought there and have to wait from fifteen minutes to half an hour before a doctor arrives.

At the police station there is a medicine chest, some surgical instruments and lint, bandages, plaster, etc. Such a thing as an operating table is unknown. One night not very long ago a man was severely cut in an affray in Kakaako. He was brought to the police station and after while the doctor arrived. The man was seated in a chair in the corridor of the jail, near the medicine chest. His wounds, some of which were in the breast, some in the back and some in the thigh, were dressed while the man was in the chair. Had he been unconscious or unable to sit in the chair he would probably have been laid on the floor to have his wounds attended to.

An incident is recalled where Pull Moon, the aged Chinaman who attempted to kill his wife several months ago and then took some of the board of health rat poison to end his own life. He was laid on the floor of the station house and sweet oil was administered to him. He lay there for about an hour and was finally taken to the Queen's hospital, where he was given stomach-pump treatment. He finally died at the institution and